TELEGRAPHIC.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

The Queen's Speech to Parliament Discussed.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE DEFENDED

The Reference to the Armenian Question Disappointing—Hon. Balfour Speaks.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons Mr. George J. Gresham Jr., conservative member for the East Marylebone division of Hackney, moved the address in reply. In moving the address Mr. Gresham said he trusted that the negotiations regarding the Venezuelan question would result not in any unsatisfactory settlement but in a complete reconciliation and form a friendship between Great Britain and the United States across the Atlantic. Continuing, Mr. Gresham made a glowing reference to the outburst of patriotic feeling in Canada and to the British victories during the recent political crisis.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he was rejoiced at the paragraph in the Queen's speech with regard to Venezuela, as it held out the hope that the troubles could be settled at an early date.

Sir William Harcourt also said: "I am in entire agreement with Lord Salisbury when he says the United States have a perfect right to inquire into any controversy by which their interests are affected, and they are the sole judges of the question whether their interests are affected and in what manner they shall be maintained. That is a general doctrine upon which all states are agreed. Upon this is founded the balance of power, and upon that ground Great Britain interposed in Belgium, Greece, Turkey and many other places. The Monroe doctrine is not an extension of that principle; it is a limitation of our own sphere of claim to exercise authority. President Monroe limited his to American continent, and the United States, following the wise counsels of Washington, have declared themselves disinterested and determined not to interfere in the controversies of the European powers, but they have declared the controversies of the American continent to be of special interest to themselves and they will judge when and how they are called upon to intervene. That feeling is not disputed in the queen's speech, and I rejoice to see that it states a wish to cooperate with the government of the United States, and the only practical question remaining is whether the doctrine has been invoked in the case of Venezuela. The United States have not made any pronouncement upon this question, but we appointed a commission to form their judgments upon the subject.

"It has been stated that the appointment of this commission was an offense to the pride and government of Great Britain. Happily the government does not see that view. The commission is a concession to the government of the United States, with which our government desires to cooperate. How can the United States of America cooperate with us unless they have the information which will enable them to cooperate in settling the boundary?"

Replying to the Transvaal, Sir William Vernon Harcourt paid a high compliment to Mr. Chamberlain for his careful conduct of the affair.

Referring to Armenia, Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that the reference in the queen's speech is disappointing and unworthy of the subject.

Continuing, he said: "These crimes are matters for our special concern, as we are parties to the guarantee of the peace. The whole point of the treaty of Berlin is that there was a covenant on the part of the sultan to carry out reforms and a guarantee upon the part of the powers of Europe to see that those reforms were effected.

"Under the Cyprus convention, Great Britain especially covenants to assist Turkey in Asia in return for which Turkey covenants to protect Christians in Armenia. The support we gave Turkey was conditional upon the covenants which the sultan has flagrantly broken off. Is this to be the outcome of the great Anglo-Turk policy of 1878?"

Sir William described Lord Salisbury's speech on the subject of Armenia as "an unparalleled confession of diplomatic insincerity and national impotence."

Feeling to the other topics of the queen's speech Sir William expressed confidence that the house would support the necessary increase in the navy.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt concluded his speech by saying: "I am glad to find that the government has not contemplated a return to protection or tampering with the currency."

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Hon. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, and conservative leader in the house, was loudly cheered when he rose to reply to the Liberal leader.

He said Sir William Vernon Harcourt has devoted much time to stating views which the government has never held. Neither I nor my colleagues said the Monroe doctrine was one to which we had a right to object, it is British origin and I do not see any reason why we should criticise it.

"The American commissioners (on the Venezuelan boundary) have applied to us to aid them. We only say information we have on the Venezuelan question, and we have promised to give all the information we are able give, at the earliest possible moment." (Cheers.)

Turning to the Transvaal question, Mr. Balfour said: "The armed force of the Chartered company will be transferred to an imperial officer without delay. There is therefore no possibility of a repetition of the recent disgraceful events."

Turning to the subject of Armenia, Mr. Balfour said:

"Lord Salisbury's speech to the Lord-Lieutenant Unionist association accurately described Great Britain's position. There is nothing in the treaty of Berlin treaties requiring the power of Europe singly to go to war to compel the Turks to carry out their pledges."

Mr. Balfour pointed out the impossibility of individual action on the part of Great Britain. He said in this connection:

"Short of bringing about successive European conflagration, we could have done no more in the direction of helping these unhappy people than we have done. The House and the country remember that we alone among the nations of Europe (I do not include the United States, which I know alone was with us) feel deeply and earnestly on this subject of the horrors done in Armenia. Foreign nations see only the inevitable evil that must overtake Europe if the Eastern question is reopened."

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Salisbury and other distinguished personages were among those present in the House of Lords during the reading of the queen's speech. The Princess of Wales was in the Peeresses gallery, and there was a large number of ladies in the side galleries.

When business was resumed in the House of Lords, Baron Stanmore received the address in reply to the queen's speech, and in so doing expressed sympathy with her majesty and the royal family in their grief over the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Baron Stanmore also congratulated the government on its attitude toward British Guiana, and said there was no subject for dispute, as it was as reasonable to question the British claim as it would be to raise a similar question with respect to the possession of the channel islands, which once belonged to the Duchy of Normandy.

Lord Rosebery completed of the meager program of the government. Proceeding with his remarks, Lord Rosebery referred to the allusions contained in the queen's speech of the usual reference to the friendship of foreign powers.

Turning to Armenia, Lord Rosebery said he hoped the house would receive fuller information than was contained in the oath, cold allusion in the queen's speech. Lord Salisbury's brave words towards the sultan, he said, had not been followed by brave deeds. The noble marquis had been forced to abandon the cause of the Armenians, thereby some course might have been adopted between a crusade and apathy.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the prime minister, was received with loud cheers as he rose to reply to the criticism of Lord Rosebery, the ex-premier. He said:

"No sympathy with Armenians would justify us in facing calamities compared with which the Armenian war would sink into insignificance."

Turning to Venezuela, Lord Salisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's views that America's mixture in the dispute had conduced to satisfactory results more rapidly than if the United States had not interfered. Speaking of the Venezuela controversy, Lord Salisbury, referring to some points made in Lord Rosebery's speech, said:

"I do not think the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite necessary for the United States. Considering the position of Venezuela on the Caribbean sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in it than we should feel an interest in Holland and Belgium; and from that point of view I trust the negotiations will continue."

"Now, as to Armenia," was Lord Salisbury's way of taking up the next topic of his speech. "Lord Rosebery's speech in denunciation of the government would have been more formidable if it had any foundation in fact; but I defy him to find any stipulation in the Berlin treaty that can be construed into an undertaking or threat to fight Turkey on behalf of the Armenians." He warned the sultan of what would happen if he ignored the opinion of Europe, and he repeated that the sultan was running very great danger by such defiance, if he relied on the European fear of what would happen if the Turkish empire disappeared. He was inclined to believe that Europe would delay such a catastrophe the longest time possible, but if the present state of things continued its natural consequence could not be indefinitely delayed. Lord Rosebery had accused the government of inaction, but when in May last he himself had been in power he did not give any sign of resorting to force if England's demands were not conceded.

EX CONSUL WALLER'S CASE.

All the Circumstances as Reported to Our Government.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In his message transmitting the Waller correspondence, President Cleveland says: "It will be seen upon examination, as would, of course, be expected, that there is a slight conflict of evidence upon some of the features of Mr. Waller's case. Nevertheless upon a fair and just consideration of all the facts and circumstances as presented, as especially in view of Mr. Waller's own letter, the conclusions set forth in the report of the secretary of state do not appear to admit of any reasonable doubt, nor to leave open to the executive any other course of action than that adopted and acted upon as therein stated. It is expected that Mr. Waller's release from imprisonment will be immediately forthcoming."

Accompanying the correspondence, which is voluminous, is a report by Secretary Olney summarizing its features and explaining the reasons which animated the executive in terminating the incident as above described. Waller, when United States consul at Tamatave, acting as administrator of the estate of Cornell, a deceased United States citizen, was guilty of unadministering; when Mr. Waller took charge of the consulate in January, 1894, Waller had disappeared and the consular records were in great confusion.

Secretary Olney tells how Waller, returning to Tamatave in October, 1894, on his way to America, was prevented from proceeding by the insistence of Consul Waller upon his paying the Crockett judgment, which he was unable to do, and how, after the capture of Tamatave by the French in December, 1894, Waller was arrested by them and tried by a court known as "martial first permanent council of war."

The charges were dispatching a letter to his wife from Tamatave without the same having been seen by the French authorities; encouraging and aiding with the enemies of France and furnishing them information prejudicial to the military and political situation of France.

As regards the second charge, Mr. Eustis reports as follows: "In order to understand the significance of the information communicated (by Waller) it must be borne in mind that the French had a garrison at Tamatave and the Hovas one at Foritsate. These two points were distant from each other a few miles. In a letter to Tessier he describes the condition at Tamatave, then remarks in regard that much are dying; that there are more than 100 French soldiers in the hospital; that they have dysentery and fever, and unless there could be a change in the order very soon the fatality of both soldiers and citizens will be very great. Then he makes a calculation of the strength of several Hovas who were reported to have been shot."

To have communicated the enfeebled and straitened condition of the garrison at Tamatave might certainly have provoked an attack by the Hovas from Foritsate, the information being given to an agent of the Hovas.

In his letter to his wife he denounces D. and F., who are identified as Draper and Pardy, as French spies, and asks her to inform Tessier and her friends of the fact. It is true that he asked that they be sent away from the burial. When asked by the presiding officer why he exposed these two men to be executed he replied that he did it from motives of revenge. I am credibly informed that these two men were American citizens.

After examining the original letters of Waller, I have no doubt whatever of his guilt. It was not a case of inadvertent or impressed writing, but was a deliberate attempt to give information to the enemy to the prejudice of the military situation of France. The evidence fully sustains the charge. The whole tenor of the correspondence discloses his guilty intention and no court could have hesitated to condemn it.

RELATING TO CUBA.

Correspondence Transmitted to the House by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President today transmitted to the House such correspondence relating to Cuba as he deems not incompatible with the public interest. This was in response to a House resolution. The papers are voluminous and include over 1,000 letters which passed between Secretary Olney and Senor De Lome, the Spanish minister, Consul-General Williams and other United States consular agents.

The entire correspondence submitted contains nothing that can not have been made public through the newspapers. There are many references to claims by Americans for property destroyed at the hands of the insurgents. A list of these claims is submitted. There is also given a letter from Acting Secretary Uhl to Vice-Consul Springer at Havana, dated July 1st, last, which says in part: "It is a generally accepted principle of international law that a sovereign government is not constantly responsible for all residents or injuries that may be received within its territories from insurgents whose conduct it cannot control."

There is much correspondence also relative to each individual case of the arrest by the Spanish of the men claiming to be American citizens.

Wheat Sales.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Western roads took renewed action today in regard to rates on wheat from Chicago to the Missouri river. Representatives have been meeting in Omaha and have decided that there is no wheat in either Kansas or Nebraska. The people are in need of this cereal, but the high tariff rate of 24 cents per hundred pounds into effect immediately on wheat shipments from Chicago to the Missouri river until the present wheat famine in the two states named is relieved.

Thinks the Fight Will Take Place.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 11.—Consul Bunod, the American representative at Ciudad de Juarez, thinks the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight will take place. He so declares in an interview this morning. What action he will take he declined to say, but admitted that he had received instructions as to what he was to do in the event that the pugilists attempted to meet in the ring.

CANNOT FOOL THE POLICE.

Lulu Hollingsworth Not Wanted for the Bryan Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 11.—After doing more or less talking, Lulu May Hollingsworth, who has made herself notorious by her alleged knowledge of the Bryan murder, was released from police headquarters this afternoon. Police Superintendent Colbert says he is satisfied the girl has been lying all the way through, and as the Cincinnati police say they do not want her, the Indiana police have no further use for her.

Silver in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—In the Reichstag today the Agrarian leader, Count Von Mirbach, referring to Prince Hohenlohe's statement on Saturday in regard to bimetalism, said that it was the manner which Germany sounded Great Britain upon the subject of a conference which evoked a negative reply from the latter country. He contended that in order to arrive at a solution of the question a preliminary conference which should include the United States and France was necessary.

Prince Hohenlohe replied that Great Britain had not declined in principle to take part in a money conference, but had clearly intimated that an opening of the Indian mints was not contemplated. In view of this situation, the imperial chancellor continued, no practical result had been expected from attempts to raise the price of silver.

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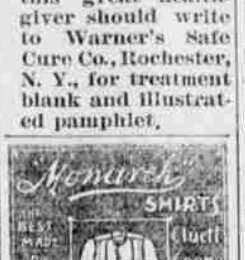

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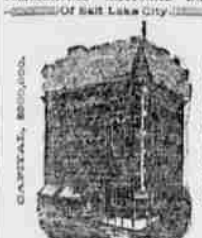

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No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 7:00 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 10 a. m.
No. 6—For Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina and all intermediate points ..... 1:00 p. m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo and all intermediate points ..... 5:00 p. m.
No. 9—For Ogden and the East ..... 11:45 a. m.
No. 10—For Ogden and the East ..... 10:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11:00 p. m.
No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11:00 p. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Scanlon, Manti, Salina, Richfield and intermediate points ..... 4:30 p. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:45 a. m.
No. 7—From Eureka and Payson ..... 9:45 a. m.
No. 9—From Ogden and the East ..... 7:45 a. m.
No. 10—From Ogden and the East ..... 1:30 p. m.

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*7:00 a. m.	7:40 a. m.	*7:50 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
9:30 a. m.	10:10 a. m.	10:45 a. m.	11:20 a. m.
2:00 p. m.	2:40 p. m.	4:10 p. m.	4:50 p. m.
6:30 p. m.	7:10 p. m.	7:40 p. m.	8:15 p. m.

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From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden ..... 3:30 a m
From Provo, Nephi, Juanita Valley, Ingle, Frisco, Marion and Eureka ..... 5:50 p m
*From Tooele, Tooele and Garfield Beach ..... 4:00 p m

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ..... 5:00 p m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carlin Valley and intermediate points ..... 8:00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 6:00 p m
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Portland and San Francisco ..... 7:00 p m
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